

50X1-HUM

Indoctrination of Communist Youth

Chinese Daily newspapers and books
as indicated, dated 1 May 49 to
26 Jan 51

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ISSUES CADRE SCHOOLS STUDENTS RECRUITING DIRECTIVE - Peiping, Jen-Min Jih-pao, 1 Dec 50

1 December (Hsin-hua) - The People's Revolutionary Military Council and Government Administration Council today issued the following directive governing the recruiting of young students and workers into various military cadre schools:

To facilitate the rapid building up of the China's national defense, the following regulations shall be adhered to in recruiting young students and young workers into various military cadre schools:

1. Uniform nation-wide recruiting drives shall be held for students to enter the People's Revolutionary Military Council affiliated airforce, naval and various other specialty training schools. Any young student, 17 to 25 years of age, with pure ideological concept and good health who has an education of at least a sophomore in lower middle school; or any young worker in same age group and requirement, with an education of at least a higher middle school, may apply.

2. In accordance with the directive of the higher government, each provincial, municipal, special office, or hsien government shall assign the students recruiting responsibility to the military cadre schools enrollment committee, organized from representatives of the local education administration, New Democracy youth corps, students federations, labor unions, and other related agencies.

3. Each military cadre school, enrollment committee shall be responsible for directing the activities of the military cadres school, and factories. The duty of the recommendation committee is to investigate the political thinking and health condition of each applicant. The applicants roster in each school or factory shall be submitted to the

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school or factory administration for recording, and then be submitted to higher level military cadre schools enrollment committee for examination and approval.

4. Registration will begin on 10 December 1950 and end on 10 January 1951. Other pertinent measures shall be decided by each military cadre school enrollment committee.

5. Registration shall be conducted on the principle of the complete willingness of students. Each application shall be given to the recommendation committee and then to the relevant enrollment committee for investigation and acceptance into school.

6. This recruiting drive will greatly strengthen our national defense potential, and consequently, it is hoped every democratic party faction, organized group, and patriotic leaders in all circles, give their maximum cooperation.

EDUCATION MINISTRY ISSUES RECRUITING DIRECTIVE - Canton, Nan-fang Jih-pao, 9 Dec 50

(Hsin-hua) - The Ministry of Education issued the "Directive for Recruiting of Students into Various Military Cadre schools in Relation to Completing the Victory" to all regional, cultural, and educational authorities, in substance, the directive is as follows:

1. Quickly organize an enrollment committee for military cadre schools to plan for recruitment quotas and dates for recruitment in each locality.
2. Use class period to inform students about present political situation, of American aggression in Korea and Taiwan, her bombings of the Northeast and her rearming of Japan, all of which show enmity to China. Impress upon students the need for building up national defense, Stir up their revolutionary enthusiasm.

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3. After students have applied, each recommendation committee shall examine the cases and prepare an approved list for submission to the school authorities, and explain reasons for those rejected.

4. School authorities, after receiving approved lists, shall give letters of release and graduation certificates without examinations to those due to graduate during the winter. They shall help such students with their livelihood problems and turn them over to responsible cadres for transfer to the receiving centers.

5. Expenses in transit shall be provided by the schools of origin; and after arriving at receiving centers, the centers shall defray the expenses.

SHANGHAI ENROLLMENT COMMITTEE ANSWERS QUESTIONS CONCERNING CADRES RECRUITMENT
Shanghai Ta Kung Pao, 15 Dec 50

Q. Can students in nurses or midwifery schools in medical colleges apply for military cadres schools?

A. No. Those who desire to join the military cadre schools should show their patriotism by responding to the Fatherland's appeal for the national defense construction activities in the field of medical, pharmaceutical and public health.

Q. How do we apply for military cadre school? Date and Place?

A. Apply at the nearest recommendation committee. Date and place will be announced by each school, or (factory).

Q. Can persons from other cities apply?

A. They must apply through enrollment committees of their own cities.

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Q. Can disabled veterans apply?

A. No.

REGULATIONS FOR ENROLLMENT IN MILITARY CADRE SCHOOLS - Hon. Kong, Ta Kung Pao,
10 Dec 50

(Hsin-hua) - The political department of the People's Revolutionary Military Council, Central People's Government, issued the following regulations to enrollment committees and school recommendation committees:

1. Students and specially skilled workers of either sex (mechanics, welders, shipbuilders, etc.) over 17 years of age, who are politically reliable and morally upright; who are determined to serve in the national defense of the Fatherland; who have ordinary hearing and vision and no concealed defects or communicable disease; who have no evil habits; and who have an education ~~equivalent~~ equivalent to at least the sophomore year in lower middle school, may apply to the recommendation committee of their school or factory, subject to a proposal of said committee and local enrollment committee.

2. All students approved by said committees shall be processed by the receiving centers. They shall be assigned to aviation, naval, tank, artillery, antiaircraft and other schools in accord with the political, physical, and cultural qualifications and individual choice. Students shall be supplied with food and lodging, books, uniforms, etc. by the school. After graduation, they shall be assigned in accordance with their grades to various positions, being given treatment accorded to cadres of different ranks. Period of study are: aviation school, one year; naval, 2 year; artillery, one year; tank, 8 months.

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YOUTH CORPS: SPECIAL MEET. THE ATTITUDE OF NONENROLLEES - Canton, Han-fang
Jih-pao 25 Dec 50

Chiang Nan-hsien, deputy secretary of the central committee, New Democracy Youth Corps, in today's issue of the Canton, Han-fang, Jih-pao explained why the national defense must be strengthened and went on to say that the enlistment in military cadre schools must be on a voluntary basis and urged the attitude ^{required} ~~nonenrollees~~ nonenrollees.

Under the heading, "enlistment must be on Voluntary basis" he said:

"While we hope for a large response from high-quality youth, the decision is entirely a matter for each individual. There must be no ridicule or lack of esteem for any who do not apply. In fact, the number to be accepted is limited, and the majority will have to stay in their schools and factories. Unless the proper attitude toward those remaining is maintained, serious rift will appear.

"Volunteering must be on a purely individual basis, not by classes or by quotas assigned to each school or factory. This is for national need and public welfare and must rest on a moral foundation and wide popular support.

"Of course, party members and youth corps members will take the lead, being needed to maintain a high political level among the recruits; but not all these members need apply.

"Decisions as to a candidate's qualifications must be made by the recommendation committees. Decisions as to whether a candidate is needed more in his present line of duty or study, for example, medical profession, will also be made by the committee. Upper division college

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students should continue their present studies. Skilled workers should not leave to the detriment of their factories. There must be a sane balance between defense and reconstruction."

Under the heading of "What Attitude should be taken by nonenrollees?" he said:

"Those who do not apply for the military cadre schools may show their patriotism in another way. First, show encouragement for those who do go on to the military cadre schools. They deserve everyone's respect for going to the front. Second, from now on, give more attention to politics and national affairs, increasing political awareness and patriotic zeal. Be ready at any time to serve the country. Third, let students left behind devote themselves to study, and workers staying in the factories increase production, showing their love of country."

"However, one attitude must be condemned: a negative and antagonistic attitude toward the movement and its participants. Such an attitude is harmful to the national welfare and unpatriotic."

CADRE SCHOOL REGULATIONS PROVIDE PRELIMINATION TO ACCEPTED CANDIDATES - Nan-fang Jih-pao, 27 Dec 50

Peiping, 25 December (Hsin-Jua) - on 25 December 1950, the general political department of the People's Revolutionary Military Council, Central People's Government, issued the following regulations pertaining to recruiting students into medical, rear service, correspondents, public security, foreign languages, and Russian-language schools:

1. Any patriotic young intellectuals, specialist, or technician, with pure political concept, good health, and good character, between 16 to 25 years of age, and willing to serve in the country's national

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defense and construction program, may apply for enrollment in a military cadre school.

2. The applicant must submit letters of introduction from a relevant people's government of city level or higher, and from an organized people's group.

3. The length of course, educational requirements, and percentage of female students accepted in different military cadre school are as follows:

Medical colleges - four year course. Freshman or higher in a higher middle school, or equivalent education required. Fifty percent of those students accepted may be females.

Secondary medical affairs schools - two years. Freshman or higher in a lower middle school, or equivalent education required. Fifty percent of those students accepted may be females.

Telecommunications schools - two years. Graduate of a higher middle school or higher school, or equivalent education required. Fifteen percent of the students accepted may be females.

(Communications)
Elementary/Correspondence schools - eighteen months. Freshman in a higher middle school or higher school, or equivalent education required. Fifteen percent of the students accepted may be females.

Journalism schools - nine months. ~~xxxx~~ Freshman in a lower middle school or higher school, or equivalent education required. Fifteen percent of the students accepted may be females.

Advanced rear service schools - two years. Freshman in a higher middle school or higher school, or equivalent education required. Ten percent of the students accepted may be females.

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Elementary rear service schools - one year. Freshman in a lower middle school or higher school, or equivalent education required. Ten percent of the students accepted may be females.

Public security cadre schools - six months. Graduate of a lower middle school, or higher middle school or university education; required. Twenty-two percent of the students accepted may be females.

Foreign languages and Russian-language schools - two to three years. Junior or higher in higher middle school, or equivalent education required. Seven percent of students accepted may be females.

4. Each applicant must state school he likes to attend in order of preference so that students can be apportioned in accordance with their wishes and also for their qualifications as measured against over-all needs.

5. Each school will furnish room, board, books and uniforms for students. After graduation, a suitable job will be assigned to each graduate in military units.

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SECOND CADRES RECRUITING DRIVE STARTED IN JUNE 1951: GOVERNMENT

ADMINISTRATION COUNCIL ISSUES RECRUITMENT DIRECTIVE # Peiping Jen-min
Jih-pao, 25 Jun 51

Peiping, 24 June (Hsin-nan) - The Government Administration Council promulgated today the following "Directive governing the enrollment of students by the various military cadre schools":

The People's Revolutionary Military Council affiliated military cadre schools shall launch another students recruitment drive to fulfill the needs of the national defense and construction program. The measures governing the enrollment of students are as follows:

1. Various military cadre schools shall enroll a specific number of pure-minded healthy students with a specific standard of education, from universities, professional schools, specialized schools, middle schools, secondary technical schools, and preliminary normal schools.

The most of the enrollment shall be made from present college freshmen, and sophomores, higher middle school students above 17 years of age; lower middle school students and higher primary school graduates; and the lower middle school students who will graduate this summer. A small number may be recruited from among working youths who possess adequate education and pure political thoughts. College juniors and seniors and medical students do not come under the scope of students' enrollment.

2. Various level people's governments of major administrative regions (military and administrative committees), provinces, administrative offices, municipalities, hsien, and cities, shall in accordance with the concrete plans of higher government and the Central government have

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representatives of the local educational administrations, New Democracy youth corps, students federations, and all-circles' leaders, establish military cadre school enrollment committees. In the major administrative regions, provinces, municipalities, hsiens and cities, where receiving centers have been established, the enrollment committees shall include representatives of the political department of the local army in the military cadre schools which are carrying out enrollment of students in the local areas.

5. Registration will begin on 1 July and end on 15 July 1951.

(Nos. 3, 4, 6, and 7 pertaining to cost, responsibilities of committees and centers are similar to those listed in the People's Revolutionary Military Council, and Government Administration Council, and Ministry of Education directives of December 1950, and consequently, they have been herein omitted.)

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MINISTRY OF EDUCATION ISSUES DIRECTIVE - Peiping Jen-min Jih-pao

26 Jun 51

Peiping, 26 June (Main-land) - On 26 June 1951, the Ministry of Education issued the "Directive on the Victorious Fulfillment of Enrollment Plans for Military Cadres Schools."

(The directive is almost similar in nature to the one issued by the Ministry in December 1950)

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS FOR HIGHER SCHOOLS POSTPONED TO PERMIT ADE

ENROLLMENT IN MILITARY CADRE SCHOOLS - Peiping Jen-min Jih-pao 26 Jun 51

Peiping, 26 June (Main-land) - The Ministry of Education announced today that the entrance examinations of all higher educational institutions in China will be postponed for one week to enable enrollment of students in various military cadre schools. The examinations, originally scheduled from 15 to 17 July, will be held from 22 to 24 July 1951.

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THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIRST ALL-CHINA YOUTH CONGRESS HELD IN PEIPING,
4-11 MAY 1949 - Hong Kong Hua-shang Pao, 4-11 May 49

First Day (4 May)

The First All-China Youth Congress officially convened today. More than 5000 delegates, representing DIA, cultural and arts, educational, scientific workers, youth societies, young women's societies, attended. The chairman of the day, Liao Ch'eng-chih opened the congress. speech was made
by Feng Wen-pin, a member of the presidium of the Congress. He said in part: "All youths in China must unite and work together to establish the New Democracy China". Thirty-seven members of the presidium were elected.

Chu Te, Commander in Chief, of the People's Liberation Army of China, representing the CCP Central Committee, and urged unity among
youths of China. Other speakers included the followings: Tung Pi-wu, chairman of the North China People's Government; Yu Yu-chang, president, North China University; Lin Ch'iang-jun () representing the All China Federation of Labor; Ch'u Meng-shueh () representing the All China Democratic Women's Federation; and various parties representatives, including Shen Chun-ju, Ma Hsu-jun, Huan Yen-f'ei, Hsu Tzu (), Chang Chia-jiang, and Lu Chih-wei ().

During today's session the All-china Federation of Democratic Youth (ACFDY) was officially established. Eighty-seven regular and 22 alternate members for the National Committee of the ACFDY were elected.

Important speeches by the congress delegates were made the same night over the Hsin-hua Radio Station to the youths and students in China. The speeches were made by Feng Wen, Liao Ch'eng-chih; Li Hsiu-chen () and Li Hsiu-chen students representatives of the All China Democratic Women's Federation; and Hsieh Pang-ting, chairman of the All-China Students Federation.

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Peng Wen-pin said that the objective of uniting all youths of China is to pursue a joint fight against imperialists, feudalists, bureaucratic capitalist and to build up the backward agricultural China into a new industrialized China, to unite with all the democratic youths in the world in the fight to attain true and lasting world peace. Liao Ch'eng-chih said that youths must help solidify the New Democracy revolutionary victory, and strengthen the PIA. In the liberated areas, he urged, youths should join the PIA units and support the southward campaign against Chiang bandits. In the unliberated areas, he urged youths to prevent destruction of factories, offices, schools, etc., by the Chiang bandits. He also asked the youths to develop production and construction activities for constructing an independent and prosperous China. He also appealed to youths to study Mao's thoughts, and New Democracy science and truth. Huich Pan -ting urged all youths to study to become skilled specialist and technicians much needs in China, and under Mao and the CCP, serve the people and establish new outlook of life by studying Marx-Leninism and Mao's thoughts.

Second Day (5 May)

Today's meetings were presided by Liu Shan-pen (), and were highlighted by two important speeches made by Liao Ch'eng-chih and by Chiang Nan-hsiang, a member of the presidium, and also deputy secretary of the Central Committee, China New Democracy Youth Corps.

Liao Ch'eng-chih stated that during the people's liberation war, the Chinese play an integretical parts. He emphasized that 70 to 80 percent of the PIA troops are youth fighters, over 60 percent of cadres are youth, and in liberated areas, youths are playing important role in land reform

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and "support-of-the-frontline-troops" movements. He pointed out that three immediate objectives for youth are to (1) unite in achieving complete revolutionary victory, (2) expand production and construction activities, and (3) study Mao's thoughts.

Chiang Han-hsiang reported on the activities of the Chinese youths with the democratic youths of different countries. He said that a Chinese youth was appointed as a member of the executive committee of the World Federation of Democratic Youth and a member of the All-China Students Federation was elected as deputy chairman of the International Union of Students. In the past three years, Chinese Youths have contributed ~~abundantly~~ wholehearted support to the WDFY and IUS programs and consequently won their respects and supports, he added.

Third Day (6 May)

Today's meetings were presided by Shen T'ie-lan. Speeches were made by Yen Chi-Tz'u (), a physicist, and Wu Han, both members of the presidium.

Yen Chi Tz'u spoke on the subject "Youth and Science" and stated that the immediate duties of the Chinese scientific workers are to develop agricultural science, improve agricultural techniques, and set up own industries. He expressed a hope that Chinese scientists make their primary good as the services to the Chinese people and humanity.

Wu Han talked on the "Youth and Culture" and pointed out that China has made great progress in cultural front under the leadership of the CCP, in the fields of social science, liberal art, education, newspaper, radio, and natural science. He urged that all youths unite to develop New Democracy civilization.

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In addition to the above speeches, the delegates met separately and later submitted to the congress the "Youth Movement During the Chinese People's Liberation War and the Basic Tasks of the Chinese ~~xxx~~ Youths" and the rules of procedures.

Fourth Day (7 Day)

Today's proceedings were highlighted by a speech by Chen En-lai, and 12 model youth workers, representing all walks of life, and the attendance of 2 members of the defected Battleship "Liangling".

Fifth Day (8 Day)

Today's session was presided by Lu Chao (). In the morning, speeches were made by five model workers and followed by the discussion of the election procedures. In the afternoon, Chang Hsueh-shan () chairman of the Linotung People's Government, in his speech, said that Chinese youths must establish strong navy capable of defending the Fatherland; Feng Wen-tin reported on the duties and the activities of the China New Democracy Youth Corps; and two members of the defected Battleship "Liangling" who are attending the congress, were unanimously voted into the membership of the presidium.

Sixth Day (9 Day)

(no report available)

Seventh Day (10 Day)

The First All-China Youth Congress today adopted the Rules of Procedure, the Draft Constitution of the All-China Federation of Democratic Youth; the resolution "The Youth Movement During the Chinese People's Liberation War and the Basis Tasks of the Chinese Youth;" and announced the members elected to the National Committee of the All-China Federation of Democratic Youth and issued a proclamation.

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The proclamation, in substance, says:

"All democratic and patriotic youths who are opposed to imperialism, feudalism, and bureaucratic capitalism, regardless of class, party, faction, political or religious belief, race, occupation or sex, are urged to rise up as one to support the people's great revolution to ultimate victory and endeavor to build up the agricultural China into a new industrialized China. We appeal to all youths to study Mao's word and to ~~promote~~ group the scientific industrial and agricultural knowledge and techniques, and linking with the New Democracy construction work and struggle of all the democratic youth of the world in achieving a lasting world peace.

Eight Day (11 May)

Sa K'uan () presided over today's meeting, the last day of the Youth Congress.

The main speaker of the day was Moh Chien-yung, mayor of Peking, who said in part that all the youths in China should unite to support the PIA, join ⁱⁿ the New China's production and construction activities, study labor and scientific knowledge, and strive to achieve ultimate victory for the revolution. "In achieve these task," Moh Chien-yung said, "youths must possess the labor concept and the service to people outlook of life, and not be arrogant and hasty, and by using the criticism and self-criticism weapon sold yourself into leaders needed in the People's democracy country."

After various closing ceremonies the delegates passed the resolutions to send wire to Mao and Chu signifying that youths in China will unite under Mao Tseng-tung banner and strive for the construction of the new New

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Democracy China; to various PIA units ~~and~~ thanking them for their efforts;
and to World Federation of Democratic Youth asking it to convey to all the
democratic youth comrades of the world to unite in the struggle to bring about
a lasting world peace.

The Youth Congress was officially closed by Chen T'ia-lun.

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ACFDY ELECTS STANDING COMMITTEE MEMBERS - Shanghai, Jao Min Shon tau,
1950 and Hong Kong Hua-shang Pao, 24 May 1949

At its first meeting after official establishment, the National
Committee of the All-China Federation of Democratic Youth on 22 May 1949
elected the following officials of the National Committee:

Chairman: Liao Ch'eng-chih

Deputy Chairman (4): Ch'ien Chun-jai, Hsien Hsueh-hung, Ch'ien San-ch'iang,
and Sha Ch'ien-li

Standing Committee (25): Liao Ch'eng-chih, Ch'ien Chun-jai, Hsien Hsueh-hung,
Ch'ien San-ch'iang, Sha Ch'ien-li, Wu Han, Sa K'ung-liao, Shen Chih-yuan,
Ch'ien Chia-k'ang, Ho Li (), Tung Hsin (), Hsieh Pang-ting,
Ch'u T'ang-liang (), Mei Kung-pin, Liu Shan-pen (),
Li Po-ch'iu (), Ch'ien Chia-chu, Ch'ien Wei-ch'ang (),
Fu Chung (), Ch'ien Shu-ch'ien (), Chang Hsueh-ssu (),
Liu Shih (), Shen Ti-lan (), Wu Yao-tsung, and Li Hui-ch'uan
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MEMBERS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE, ALL-CHINA FEDERATION OF DEMOCRATIC YOUTH (ACFDY) AND PARTICIPANTS IN THE YOUTH CONGRESS GIVE CLUES TO THE AFFILIATES OF THE ACFDY-Hong Kong, Jen-min Hsien-nien, 1950; Shanghai Jen-min Hsien-nien 1950; Hong Kong Sun-shang Pao, 11-11, 24 May 49

Careful scrutiny of Chinese Communist newspapers of 1949-51 and other sources have not revealed the affiliates of the ACFDY. However, various positions held in organizations by the participants in the First All-China Youth Congress and the members of the Standing Committee, ACFDY, give some clues as to the affiliates of the ACFDY as follows:

Liao Ch'ang-shih: Chinese Communist Party. China People's Foreign Policy Association. Commission of Overseas Affairs. China New Democracy Youth Corps. China Committee for the Defense of World Peace. All-China Athletic Association. Sino-Soviet Friendship Association. All China Newspaper Workers Representatives Conference Preparatory Committee.

Ch'ien Chun-jui: Sino-Soviet Friendship Association. China New Democracy Youth Corps. China Language Reform Association. All-China Educational Workers Representatives Conference Preparatory Committee. China Committee for the Defense of World Peace.

Hsieh Hsueh-hung: Taiwan Democratic Independence League. Sino-Soviet Friendship Association. China Committee for the Defense of World Peace.

Ch'ien San-ch'iang: Atomic Scientist. China Physicists Association. Sino-Soviet Friendship Association. China Scientific Workers Association.

Sha Ch'ien-li: National Salvation Association. China New Jurisprudence Research Institute. Sino-Soviet Friendship Association. China Industrial Cooperatives Association. China Democratic League. China New Political Science Research Association.

Wu Han: Deputy mayor of Peiping. China Democratic League. Sino-Soviet Friendship Association.

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SA-K'ung-liao: National Salvation Association. Sino-Soviet Friendship Association. China Democratic League. All-China Newsmen or Workers Representative Conference Preparatory Committee.

Shen Chih-kuang: National Salvation Association. All-China Social Science Workers Representative Conference Preparatory Committee. China Democratic League. China New Economic Research Association. Sino-Soviet Friendship Association. China Scholastic or Intellectual () Workers Association.

Ch'en Chia-hsiang: China New Democracy Youth Corps. Sino-Soviet Friendship Association. National Salvation Association. China Democratic League. China Committee for the Defense of World Peace.

Hsieh Pang-ting: Sino-Soviet Friendship Association. Chairman, All-China Students Federation.

Moi Kung-pin: Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee. China New Political Science Research Association. Sino-Soviet Friendship Association.

Ho Li: China New Democracy Youth Corps.

Tung Hsin: China New Democracy Youth Corps.

Ch'ien Chia-chu: National Salvation Association. China Democratic League.

Wu Yao-tsung: Young Men's Christian Association of China. Chinese Christian Reform Association. China Committee for the Defense of World Peace.

Fu Chun: Sino-Soviet Friendship Association. All-China Educational Workers Representatives Conference Preparatory Committee.

Shen T'i-lan: All China Educational Workers Representatives Conference Preparatory Committee. Shanghai Federation of People's Organizations. Chinese Christian Reform Association.

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Ch'u T'ang-liang: China New Democracy Youth Corps. All-China Democratic Women's Federation. Sino-Soviet Friendship Association. China Committee for the Defense of World Peace.

Feng Wen-pin: Secretary General, China New Democracy Youth Corps.

Tung Hsi-tao: Chinese Communist Party. China New Jurisprudence Research Institute.

Su Yu-chang: Chinese Communist Party. President, North China University.

Lin Ch'iang-tsun: All-China Federation of Labor

Chiang Wen-hsiang: China New Democracy Youth Corps.

Shen Chun-ja: China Democratic League. National Salvation Association.

Sino-Soviet Friendship Association. All-China Social Science Workers Representatives Conference Preparatory Committee. China New Jurisprudence Research Institute.

Ma Hsu-lun: Minister of Education. China Democratic League. China Association for Promotion of Democracy.

Huang-yen-p'ei: Minister of Light Industry. China Democratic League.

Democratic National Construction Association. Vocational Education Association. Sino-Soviet Friendship Association.

Hsu Tun: All-China Literature and Arts Circle Federation.

Chang Gih-jang: All-China Social Science Workers Representatives Conference Preparatory Committee. Vice-Chief Justice, Supreme People's Court. Professor of the Pusan University. New China Jurisprudence Research Institute. China Association of Social and Economic Research.

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